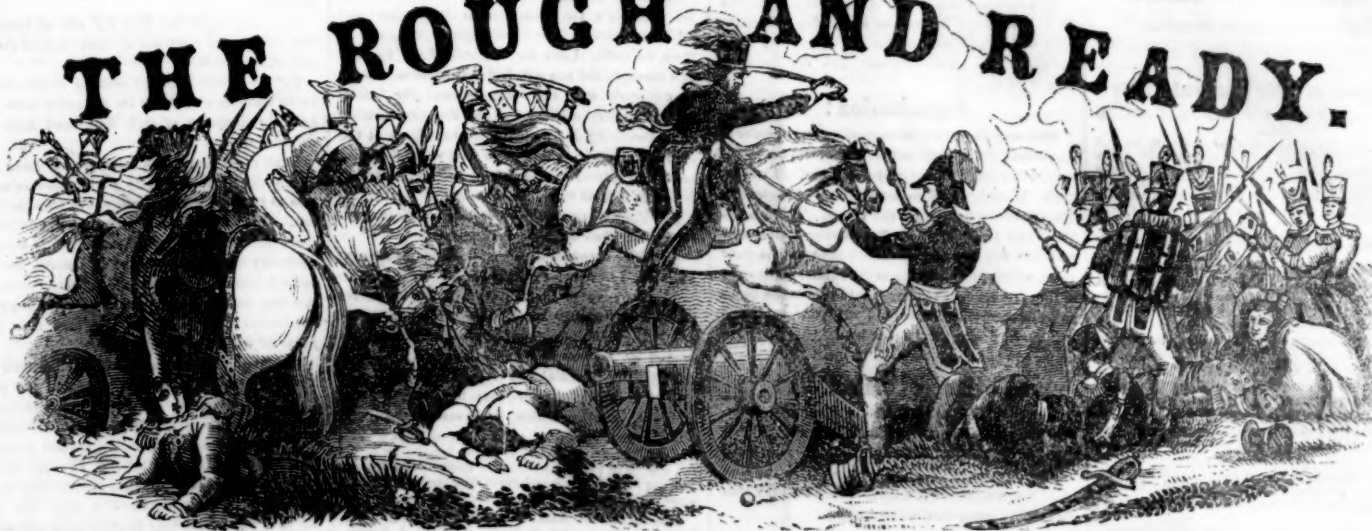


# THE ROUGH AND READY.



"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."—Gen. Taylor.

BY TRUE OSGOOD.

CONCORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1847.

VOL. I, No. 10.

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From the Manchester Democrat—Extra.

MR. BARSTOW ON ANNEXATION—BENEDICT ARNOLD—JOHN P. HALE, HIS PIETY AND GAMMON.

The following extracts are from an article in the Manchester Democrat of Jan. 22, 1845, which was furnished by George Barstow Esq. How logically he then advocated annexation, and how bitingly he then lashed Mr. Hale—a measure he now condemns—and a man he now has joined fortunes with, and lauds to the very skies!

## "John P. Hale."

"This gentleman's letter will be found in another column. We have already expressed our views at length in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. We have endeavored to show that, in justice to our manufacturing interest, we ought not to allow Great Britain to acquire the Province of Texas, on condition that Texas cotton shall be imported into England, free of duty, and the manufactured cloth returned, free of duty to Texas. We have also illustrated the importance of that province in a military point of view, for the purpose of a national defence, and in going to defeat the ambitious designs of Great Britain to approach us at three points—the Canadas, Oregon, and Texas; by which she would acquire more territory on this continent than the whole extent of the United States, and be able to threaten us from the three most vulnerable points which can possibly be selected. We have also demonstrated our right to acquire Texas by treaty, and that the measure would be in accordance with those principles of international law which have been settled by the whole civilized world for three fourths of a century. We have also shown that the acquisition of Texas is calculated to remove slavery from the States where it now exists, into narrower and more southerly limits. That our views accord fully with the sentiments of the New Hampshire democracy, may be seen by the resolutions of our legislature, by those of our local conventions, by the whole democratic press, and by the direct action of the people themselves in the election of James K. Polk, well known to be in favor of this great national measure. Against these plain indications of public sentiment—against the whole of his colleagues in Congress—against the positive instructions of the legislature and the declared will of the people, John P. Hale has seen fit to array himself in single opposition. What could have easily been foreseen, has taken place. Mr. Hale has been received by the whigs, just as Benedict Arnold was received in England. Such high federalists as Choate of Massachusetts, and Evans of Maine, have taken him warmly by the hand. The Boston Atlas, the N. Y. Tribune and N. H. Statesman, better known as the coffin-handbill, join in a song of sweet accord over their new acquisition, and welcome the traitor in triumph to their ranks. On the other hand, those well accredited organs of the democracy, the Boston Post, the Times and Bay State Democrat, the Newport Argus, the N. H. Patriot, and last, not least, the Dover Gazette, printed in his own district, have expressed an unqualified condemnation of his course. The democracy of New Hampshire, finding their confidence in Mr. Hale misplaced, have received his letter with an honest and manly regret; for although many were well aware that his democratic principles sat loosely about him and were therefore prepared to see him treacherous, yet very few were prepared for such a display of arrogance and folly as is exhibited in his letter. He places the subject of annexation before us as a project of President Tyler. Does he hope to delude the people into a feeling of opposition to Texas, by pinning that noble province to the sleeve of John Tyler? This false evasion of the true issue will only excite a smile.—The people of N. H. certainly would not graduate their views to please any high functionary of the government. Nor would they be so weak as to op-

pose a measure of great national importance, because a president not particularly popular with them, had happened to mention the subject in his message.—Mr. Hale mistakes the character of the Granite democracy, if he thinks they are to be moved by such an appeal as this. They stand on higher ground.—They look upon the acquisition of Texas as a great measure of national defence and national interest; and having settled in their minds that neither the laws of nations nor the constitution, present any obstacle to immediate annexation, they cannot be turned out of their course by any appeal to half-forgotten prejudices. Mr. Hale would have us believe that his judgment, his patriotism and PIETY revolt at the proposed measure; for he informs us that all the arguments put forth in its favor, "are eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and judgement of Heaven." We will not take issue with the representative on his personal piety, for that is a matter known only to himself. But we will refer our readers to the letter of Gen. Jackson, in another column. There is nothing in the annexation of Texas which shocks the judgment, patriotism or piety of that great man, although he is just descending into the grave, after a spotless life. Now if we should put the patriotism, piety and sound judgment of Andrew Jackson into one scale, and John P. Hale's into the other, we fear that the former would so far preponderate as to excite a suspicion that the latter gentleman is playing the part of a hypocrite rather than that of a saint. We are sorry that the representative has exposed himself on so vulnerable a point as his personal piety; for as we happen to know him pretty well, we are compelled to class his observations on "the judgement of Heaven," under the head of GAMMON. But it is not with this matter that the people will care to have much to do. It is with his public course that they will chiefly concern themselves. He has gone over to help the federalists to oppose the acquisition of Texas, just as some pretended republicans of an older school, went over and opposed the acquisition of Louisiana by Thomas Jefferson. It will be perceived that Mr. Hale does not ask for instructions. He does not even recognize in his letter the right of instruction. He tenders a very different issue. He marks out his own course, and then virtually challenges the people to oppose him if they dare. The people will accept this challenge, they will meet this issue. They will determine, and promptly, whether they will condemn Messrs. Woodbury, Atherton, Burke, Redding and Norris, in order to sustain the federal position assumed by the Hon. John P. Hale; and this, too, when the ink with which their own positive instructions were written, has hardly got dry. A call has already gone forth for a State Convention. And when that body shall be convened, the immediate constituents of Mr. Hale, the Rockingham and Stroud district, must decide for themselves, with the sanction of the whole convention, WHETHER THEY WILL BE MISREPRESENTED BY A TWADDLING DEMOCRAT, or whether the vacuum occasioned by his defection shall be supplied by some man who will carry their wishes into effect."

## The Abominable Corporation Fraud!

A REQUEST.—Will our friends who may be present at radical meetings send us the names of those of the speakers who allege, in their addresses, or conversation, that the last legislature granted charters without restrictive clauses?—N. H. Statesman.

The Statesman need not put its friends to so much trouble—for we assure him that EVERY DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER, who has occasion to allude to the subject, makes the assertion without qualification, "THAT THE LAST LEGISLATURE GRANTED CHARTERS WITHOUT RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES"—and what is more, THEY PROVE IT, by the statute book, as well as by the construction which federal members of the legislature put upon the unmeaning clause, when the act passed. Mr. Kingsbury, a federal senator, distinctly declared the PURPOSE of the allies to be to TAKE ALL POWER OVER CHARTERS from succeeding legislatures—and every intelligent man KNOWS they accomplished their purpose. The editor of the Statesman is not one of the FOOLS, which the clause was designed to humbug—but he

is clearly one of the KNAVES who is striving to humbug others.—Every federalist, every independent, every abolitionist, in the House, VOTED AGAINST inserting in the clause the words "when in the opinion of the Legislature" the public good may require it, as we have previously shown by publishing the YEAS and NAYS. If they meant to reserve any sort of power to the legislature, why did they vote down that clause? Why did they change the general law upon the subject, as it stood in the Revised Statutes? These are questions which none of their editors have ever attempted to answer, nor will they attempt it. But Mr. Kingsbury, the federal senator from No. 9, fully explained the VIEWS and INTENTIONS of the ALLIES, in his speech in the Senate upon the subject:

"Mr. Kingsbury distinctly took the ground THAT THE PEOPLE, OR THE PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES WERE NOT TO BE TRUSTED IN THESE MATTERS—that an irresponsible oligarchy had for years controlled the legislature of this State, and that those matters with regard to corporations WERE NOT TO BE ENTRUSTED TO FUTURE LEGISLATURES—THAT CHARTERS BEING ONCE GRANTED, THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE WAS AT AN END, AND THE QUESTION OF ALTERATION, AMENDMENT OR REPEAL, COULD ONLY BE DETERMINED BY THE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT." "What," said Mr. Kingsbury, "do you suppose that the wealthy capitalists who invest money in these corporations are to be controlled by an irresponsible oligarchy who may again obtain the ascendancy? Will they consent that the irresponsible power behind the curtain shall alter or amend their acts of incorporation, or if they should make the attempt, will these men submit to it without an appeal to the court?"

And they fixed the clause in accordance with the sentiments so clearly and unequivocally expounded by Mr. Kingsbury. ALL POWER OVER CHARTERS WAS TAKEN FROM FUTURE LEGISLATURES, and not a charter can be touched by the legislature, until it shall have previously gone through a tedious process in the courts, to determine what is "good cause,"—what "notice" is sufficient, &c., &c. The allies did by CHEAT, what the feared to do openly, and may "THE LORD REWARD THEM ACCORDING TO THEIR WORKS!"

## The Disunionists—Their Identity.

Parson Hood, of the Granite Freeman, with a view to blind the eyes of his deluded followers for a while longer, pretends that the leaders of the abolition party are not in favor of destroying the Union!! This, however, is all pretence, for at all their public meetings, Garrison and Wright, and Parker Pillsbury and S. S. Foster participate and take part in and are placed on committees with such as Hood, and those who go with him. At Boston, recently, this was the case, and more recently in this town. Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at a meeting of those in favor of the Mexicans, and who go against the United States government, Parker Pillsbury made a speech, in which he took precisely the same ground as the other speakers, W. H. Gove, Hood, D. S. Palmer, &c. &c. The federalists of the last war, some of whom were present, and who in 1814 were in favor of the Hartford Convention, and of dissolving the Union then, all agreed in sentiment with Parker Pillsbury and those who go with him in his attempts to dissolve the Union now. The only reason why Hood does not openly advocate a dissolution is because he knows the people are not yet ripe for such a measure, and therefore HE DARE NOT DO IT. But he is leading along on the same track which Garrison travelled, and which will bring him to the same result. He is wicked and corrupt enough to exclaim with Wright, that he "swears no allegiance

to the American Union," but HE LACKS COURAGE TO AVOW IT. Hence he takes a course to turn all the strength he can command into the support of the federal party, trusting to this as the surest means of accomplishing his purpose under existing circumstances. He denounces and libels every democrat who supports the war, in the most unmeasured terms, and who will not trample on the constitution in his pretended warfare against slavery. But he takes care to pass over in silence the conduct and opinions of federalists who express the same opinions, or take the same course. When the editor of the Statesman, a few weeks since, expressed the opinion that Congress had no more right to prohibit the traffic in slaves between one State and another, than it had to prohibit the traffic in iron, the editor of the Granite Freeman did not thunder his anathemas against him. It would not do; for they were fellow-laborers together in the field of federalism. When Mr. Cilley explained that his object in withdrawing the army from Mexico, was to add to their numbers—drill them—and then strike a blow at the heart of Mexico, Mr. Hood says he must have been misreported by the Intelligencer. Whenever a whig senator from the south expresses an opinion, or gives a vote in favor of slavery, he either passes it over in silence, or quotes the sentiment as coming from a democrat! HE LIKES FEDERALISM, and will take special care to say nothing against it: HE HATES DEMOCRACY as he hates honesty and truth, and omits no opportunity to assail it with falsehood the most vile and reckless. He is fully worthy the cause he is engaged in, and the associates with whom he is banded.

## A Merited Rebuke.

Gerrit Smith has long been known as the most prominent and influential abolitionist in New York. In a letter of his, written and published last August, he gives the following reasons for not attending a "liberty party" convention:—

"Since the liberty party has subscribed to the doctrine of voting for pro-slavery men, I have had no desire to attend its meetings. Until the last nine months I had taken it for granted, that not to vote for a pro-slavery man was settled, immovable, never, no never to be departed from doctrine of the liberty party. But I learned my mistake, when I found that most of the members of the liberty party in this State and most of the liberty party newspapers in the nation were in favor of voting for pro-slavery men to construct the fundamental and organic law of the State of New York. I had another and very painful proof of this mistake, when I saw the liberty party members of the New Hampshire legislature, voting for a PRO-SLAVERY man for GOVERNOR of their State—a man who, whatever his words, is nevertheless, pro-slavery in his influence, so long as he votes for the buyers and sellers of men. And still more painful was my mistake, when I found that not one of the liberty party newspapers which I had seen, excepting the Albany Patriot, disapproved of this conduct of the liberty party members of the N. H. legislature."

Can the honest democrats who have been led to attach themselves to the Hale and abolition factions, longer be deceived by the leaders of them? Longer imposed upon, by the false and hypocritical pretence of sympathy for the enslaved, which the abolition leaders have used only to accomplish political designs, which the people have repeatedly condemned, and to get into offices, which without the influences of some sudden hue and cry, the people would never trust them in! We have a notable instance of the last kind in this county. We fancy that many of our voters will remember this when they go to the polls.—Cous Democrat.



## THE "ROUGH AND READY."

"The Union--It must be preserved."

CONCORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1847.

### Principles of the Federal Party, AS PROCLAIMED BY THEIR LEADERS.

He (Gen. Taylor) raises bubbles for the market and makes merchandise of his fellow men! He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babes, for sale in the shambles. HE FURNISHES CREOLE VIRGINS FOR THE "HELLS" OF NEW ORLEANS, and riots on the ruins of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died." George G. Fogg, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, and Editor of the Independent Democrat.

"I have done all that I could the past two years to get the people of Great Britain to aid in bringing about the dissolution of the American Union, and Mr. Garrison is now doing the same."—Henry C. Wright, agent of the American abolitionists, now in England.

"I go for a dissolution of the Union if slavery be not abolished; but not now."—Daniel M. Christie, federal member of the N. H. Legislature, from Dover.

"Our course is over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union."—Wendell Phillips, speaking for the abolitionists.

"But for the priority profession in America, slavery had ere this been abolished."—Henry C. Wright, agent, &c.

"It would seem to be the part of political wisdom, to found government on property."—Daniel Webster, candidate of the federalists of N. H. for the Presidency.

"I regard the Mexican war as impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, unjust, cruel, and awful."—Gen. James Wilson, federal candidate for Congress, and Lt. Col. of the N. H. volunteers.

"A war which had not only no mitigating circumstances, but is stamped all over with the blackness of darkness itself."—N. H. Statesman, leading federal organ, edited by the State printer.

"Better, far better, that a hostile force should march from one end of our country to the other, scattering firebrands and arrows and death—better that our young men fall in their strength, and our old men go childless to the grave in a free country, than that the land of Washington and Jefferson be cursed forever by the demon of fetters and chains."—Independent Democrat.

## Democratic Republican Ticket.

For Governor.

**JARED W. WILLIAMS.**

For Representatives to Congress.

Dist. No. 1—BENNING W. JENNESS;  
" 2—CHARLES H. PEASELEE;  
" 3—MACE MOULTON;  
" 4—JAMES H. JOHNSON.

For Counsellors.

Rockingham—BENJAMIN JENNESS;  
Strafford—ZEBULON PEASE;  
Hillsborough—SAMUEL JONES;  
Cheshire—SAMUEL DINSMOORE;  
Grafton and Coos—ENOS FERRIN.

For Senators.

Dist. No. 1—JAMES FOSS;  
" 2—PERLEY ROBINSON;  
" 3—NOYES POOR;  
" 4—WILLIAM H. GAGE;  
" 5—JAMES DRAKE;  
" 6—CHARLES LANE;  
" 7—RALPH E. TENNEY;  
" 8—FREDERICK VOSE;  
" 9—FREDERICK BOYDEN;  
" 10—ASA PAGE;  
" 11—SYLVANUS HEWES;  
" 12—HARRY HIBBARD.

County Officers.

ROCKINGHAM—Josiah B. Wiggin, Register of Deeds; Josiah C. Eastman, County Treasurer; John Scammon, Sias Noble, True T. Locke, Road Commissioners.

STRAFFORD—Charles Young, Register of Deeds; Samuel P. Montgomery, County Treasurer; James Hilton, John Walker, Walter Durgin, Road Commissioners.

BELKAP—Nathaniel Edgerly, Register of Deeds; Benjamin S. Tuttle, County Treasurer; Dana Woodman, Eleazer Davis, Richard Garland, Road Commissioners.

CARROLL—Lemmi Hardy, Register of Deeds; Dudley Pike, County Treasurer; Reuben Smith, jr., Samuel S. Parker, Daniel Wentworth, Road Commissioners.

MERRIMACK—George Jones, Register of Deeds; Charles Rowell, County Treasurer; Benjamin E. Harriman, John Woodbury, jr., William K. Parker, Road Commissioners.

HILLSBOROUGH—Leonard M. Kimball, Register of Deeds; Peter Carlton, County Treasurer; Charles Stark, Martin Heald, David Curtis, Road Commissioners.

CHESHIRE—Joshua Wynn, Register of Deeds; John Foster, County Treasurer; Allen Slade, Abijah French, Carter Whitcomb, Road Commissioners.

SULLIVAN—Matthew Harvey, Register of Deeds; Moses F. Knowlton, County Treasurer; Daniel N. Adams, Oliver Booth, Pearly Fifield, Road Commissioners.

GRAFTON—Luke Aiken, Register of Deeds; Albert G. Cheney, County Treasurer; Isaac Ross, Darwin Forbes, Jedediah Bullum, Road Commissioners.

COOS—John W. Lovejoy, Register of Deeds; Oliver B. Howe, County Treasurer; Samuel Pendexter, Benjamin Whittemore, Harwood Pike, Road Commissioners.

**To New Subscribers.**—Not being able to furnish all the back numbers of this paper, (Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being entirely exhausted,) the terms will be varied to new subscribers, so that they may receive them by paying in proportion to the price charged to original subscribers. That is, the seven numbers to be published—including No. 7—will be furnished to subscribers, at the rate of ten for one dollar, and in like proportion for a larger number. Persons who order papers will state whether they wish any of the back numbers.

## Democrats! Are you Organized?

If the democrats of this State will properly attend to a few things *before*, and on the day of election, they will be very sure of hearing of a glorious democratic victory after that event. The first and most important duty is

### Organization!

This must be done systematically; and in order to be perfect, must reach to the School Districts. If one or two efficient men will act there, all will be well. Do not, therefore, let this duty be neglected. Have perfect lists of all the voters. There is nothing like knowing your men. And no matter how well you may be acquainted with the voters in your town, unless you have lists of the voters, to check as voting proceeds, or have access to lists in the desks so as to ascertain who are to be sent for, some one will be overlooked, and a vote lost. After you have prepared your lists, designate efficient

### Vigilance Committees!

Men should be chosen who will not merely accept the appointment, but who WILL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE. Appoint your most active men—men who will work for the love of it, and who never tire out. These are they who accomplish great deeds at the polls.

### Have your Teams ready.

Every democrat who owns a horse and carriage should have them at the polls. They will be needed. Men are not wanting, who must always be sent for; infirm or indifferent men, or those distant from the polls, and who have no convenient way of reaching the place of meeting. All these classes should be attended to. If there should be a few such in each town who are allowed to stay at home through the apathy or indifference of those who vote themselves, the federalists and their allies might perhaps triumph. Therefore, leave not a man behind.

### Vote Early.

Don't let the Mexican federalists get the start of you in this particular. Be upon the ground at the opening of the meeting, and go there strong in the righteousness of your cause, and with confidence that it will triumph. There is nothing like confidence when you go into the ballot. It braces up timid men, and in large towns, adds dozens of votes to the most confident party.

### Watch the Polls!

Give every man entitled to vote, fair play, and see that you have it yourselves. In very many places the moderator is chosen by ballot; and if the election be contested, the successful party get an advantage in the early part of the day. In such towns it is of great consequence to see that no illegal votes are thrown in the morning, by those whose names are not upon the check list, and who vote then to give their party a good start. Look out for such men, and bring the law to bear upon them if they violate its provisions and invade your rights.

### Be Active.

Town meeting is no time to enter into long political arguments. It may be comfortable to argue down an opponent, but it is better to be upon the alert, and look up a democrat who has not voted.—There is far too much time wasted in wrangling.—Have none of this now. Attend to duty. Bring up voters early, and continue the work to the close of the polls. One man thus quietly but vigilantly engaged, is worth a score of the best logicians in the State. BE ACTIVE, IF YOU WOULD SUCCEED.

### Get out every Voter.

This may be done, if every town is thoroughly attended to. Assign particular men to particular districts. Let them go through their neighborhoods, and see who are to be provided with conveyance to the polls, if the district is far from the place of meeting.

### Be Conciliatory.

All who would sustain the country at this important crisis, should be conciliatory in the matter of electing representatives. Minor matters should be buried, mountain deep. WHEN THE COUNTRY IS UPON A PRECIPICE, AND THE UNION IN DANGER. The political character of the legislature depends upon your course in this matter. Not only so, the political character of the next President of the United States may depend upon the conciliatory spirit of the democratic party of New Hampshire next town meeting day. Think of this, and be conciliatory.

### Finally—Triumph!

Never were prospects more joyous, at home and abroad, so far as the success of republican principles is concerned. The fires of Liberty are every where kindled, and glow with fervid flame! The skies are bright. Good news comes from every quarter—and, as you desire to check the power of MONOPOLY and the spirit of DISUNION, and work deliverance for your country in this, the hour of her greatest need, battle for LIBERTY and the holy cause of TRUTH, and you will solace your own bosoms, and secure a glorious triumph to, the cause of democracy.

## Judge them by their votes.

No men in our legislature were truer to federalism than were the "Independent Democrats" and "Liberty men." Their votes prove this, and to them we refer. Look the Journals of the Legislature through, and you will find that these men voted as uniformly with the federalists and for federal men and federal measures, as did the same number of acknowledged federal members. Look at the Journals, and you will see that they voted for every important federal measure of the session, as well as for every federal candidate for office.

They voted for the federal candidate for governor; and their votes elected him.

They voted for the federal candidates for senators; and their votes elected them.

They voted for the federal candidates for counsellors; and their votes elected them.

They voted to place corporations beyond the control of the people; AND THEIR VOTES ACCOMPLISHED IT.

[The following extract from the Journal of the House will show how this matter stands:

"The question being on the amendment of Mr. Swasey, declaring the power of the legislature to alter, amend or repeal any charter upon due notice and hearing before the legislature—the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted, as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, H. Adams, Ayer, Bailey, Baker, G. Batchelder, D. Blake, Blodgett, I. Brown, J. B. Brown, J. Burnham, S. C. Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Capron, Carlton, Carr, Carter, Caverly, Champion, J. Clough, Coburn, J. H. Collins, Cook, Combs, Cotton, Cram, Crane, Crawford, Currier, Day, Dunn, A. P. Eastman, Fifield, Flagg, Flanders of Newtown, Folansbee, Forbes, Ford, Foss, Z. Foster, Gale, Gault, J. F. Gerrish, G. Gilman, Goodale, Goodhue, Goodspeed, Griffin, A. Hadley, J. L. Hadley, W. Hadley, W. P. Hale, Hart, Hersey, H. C. Knowlton, Hobbs, Hodgdon, Holl, S. W. Jones, H. C. Knowlton, Little, A. Lowe, F. H. Lyford, McDaniel, Mardin, Marston, Miller, Murdoch, Morrill, Moulton, Nay, Osgood, D. Paige, E. Parsons, H. Parsons, Patridge, Patterson, Philbrick, Pingry, I. J. Quimby, Richards, Rix, A. Robinson, Rust, Sanborn, Sargent, Sawtell, Sherburne, Sleeper, A. J. Smith, L. Smith, S. Smith, Spooner, B. Stevens, Swasey, Sweett, Taylor, J. D. Thompson, Tibbets, Topliff, Vilas, Vincent, E. S. Wadleigh, Wate, J. Waldron, P. Walker, W. Walker, Walton, Warner, Warren, Watson, Wheeler, Whitmore, Whitteker, Wilcox, S. Wilson, T. P. Wilson, J. Young—120.

NAYS—Messrs. E. Adams, Allen, Anderson, Baldwin, Ball, Barker, N. Batchelder, Bean, Beard, Beede, Bell, Bennett, Blaisdell, Ira Blake, Boyd, Boylston, Brewster, J. Brown, Chapman, Chase, Christie, Clark, Cleaves, J. Clough, jr., J. M. Collins, Cozer, D. Cram, Cutter, Dearborn, Dodge, Durkee, B. Eastman, Emerson, Emery, Everett, Flanders of Londonderry, Fletcher, E. C. Foster, H. Foster, French, Garfield, Gates, Gay, T. Gerrish, M. Gilman, Haddock, J. W. Hale, Hall, Hanson, Handy, Hobart, Huntington, Hussey, Hutchinson, J. F. James, J. James, Jenkins, Johnson, David Jones, Kenrick, Kidder, Kilburn, I. Kimball, R. Kimball, Kittredge, Ladd, Lane, Lothrop, Lawrence, N. Low, S. C. Lyford, McCrea, McGaffey, McGaw, Marshall, Martin, Melvin, Merrill, Messer, Mowry, Nelson, Nesmith, Newall, Noyes, Orsany, Packer, A. Page, L. Page, Parker, Peabody, Pender, Plummer, Prescott, Preston, J. S. Quimby, Read, T. S. Robinson, Rogers, Rowell, Savage, A. F. Sawyer, T. E. Sawyer, Scrinner, Scruton, Shorey, Sinclair, D. Smith, W. L. Smith, J. Smith, Sparhawk, Spalding, G. W. Stevens, S. H. Stevens, Startevant, E. Thompson, Tolles, True, Veazey, Vennard, E. Wadleigh, W. Wadleigh, Waldron, M. K. Webster, N. Webster, I. H. Wentworth, J. B. Wentworth, S. H. Wentworth, White, Wiggin, E. M. Wilson, J. Wilson, Wright—132.

So the amendment of Mr. Swasey was rejected—Yeas 120, nays 132.—Every "Independent Democrat" and "Liberty party" member voting against it.

The names of the independent and liberty men are in italics.

They voted to destroy the militia system of the State; and their votes effected it.

They voted to take the choice of moderators from the people; and their votes accomplished it.

They voted against submitting to the people the question whether the militia system should be abolished; and their votes prevented it being submitted to them.

They voted for acts of incorporation with capitals amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and their votes passed them; and without their votes not one of them could have passed.

They voted against a bill to regulate hours of labor in manufacturing establishments, and to allow operatives an hour's leisure at noon; and their votes defeated the measure.

They refused a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his gallant soldiers, for their brilliant victory over our national foe; when their votes would have passed it.

They voted for a bill imposing a fine of five dollars on any person who kills a crow, hawk, or other bird, at certain seasons, unless he owns or occupies the land; and their votes passed the law.

They voted for a law to allow constables all the powers of the high sheriffs, and requiring them to give bonds for only three thousand dollars; and their votes passed the law.

They voted for an act of incorporation which empowers other corporations to buy up all the water, power, mills, and mill privileges on the Winnepiscogee, Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, "and their tributary streams and waters," without reserving to the legislature the power to repeal the charter until the court shall decide that it has been violated! AND THE VOTES OF THE "INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS" PASSED THAT MONSTROUS LAW!!

They voted to receive the Land Money, and then refused to divide it among the people, to whom it belongs.

They voted for SIXTY acts of incorporation, and placed every one of them beyond the control of the people.

They voted against making stockholders of banks liable to even twice the amount of their stock, for the redemption of their bills; and their votes defeated it.

In all these cases, and many others, these "Independents" and "Liberty men" voted in opposition to the democratic members, and with the federalists. What then is the true political character of these men? Are they democrats, while they vote uniformly in opposition to the democratic members, against democratic men and democratic measures? Are they democrats, while they vote uniformly with the federal representatives, for federal men, and in favor of federal measures?

Did these men tell the people before their election, that they should so vote? Did the people know that in sending these men to the legislature, they were sending federal representatives—men who would vote for federal men and federal measures? THE FEDERALISTS KNEW IT, and therefore they voted for them! But those democrats who voted for them did not suppose that they were voting for men who would join the federalists and vote for every federal measure. And will they longer sustain THEIR BASE DECEIVERS? No! they are every where spurning them with scorn, indignation and contempt, and will no longer be found acting with a party whose leaders are so grossly corrupt and wicked.—Patriot.

## Gen. Joseph Low.

The Granite Freeman, one of the most bitter and vile federal papers in the State, says Gen. Low is an "old federalist." The assertion is most recklessly false. Gen. Low is an "old democrat"—and always acted with the democratic party from the time he became a voter, until the year 1829. He was an officer in the U. S. army during the war with Great Britain. He separated from the democratic party in 1823, in the division which took place at the presidential election of that time, when we also lost Ichabod Bartlett, Salma Hale, and many others who had stood by the country during the dark period of that war. He returns at a time when his country again demands the aid of every patriotic heart, and we should be glad if those who seceded with him would come back with him. We expect Gen. Low will be as much abused by the federal party, for the patriotic course he has determined to pursue, as the traitor course of Barstow, who takes this opportunity to go over to the enemy, is applauded by that party. His example is being daily followed by hundreds of others, and the traitor party will soon know what they already dread, that PATRIOTISM IS DESTINED TO TRIUMPH OVER TREASON AND DISUNION!

## The State Treasurer in the field—betting on his own election.

The time has been, when it was deemed important that moral and decent men should occupy the prominent places in the State government. But since a party has come into power by BASE BARGAINING and by a SACRIFICE OF ALL PRINCIPLE, why should not their high officers attempt to keep themselves in office by GAMBLING? The State Treasurer goes into the street and public places, to challenge BETS UPON HIS OWN ELECTION; that is—he bets against the election of Williams—and this is in fact a bet in favor of his own election—for if Williams comes in, Peverly goes out. To what extent the treasurer is thus betting to keep himself in, whether to more than the amount of his official bond, or whether it exceeds the amount of the Land money (\$11,000) in his hands, we do not know. All we have heard of his betting in money, is fifty dollars, with a young gentleman of Manchester. But what will the moral and religious people of this State say when they learn that the State Treasurer, elected by a party claiming "all the religion and morality," IS A GAMBLER? We think they will be in favor of placing men in stations of responsibility and trust, who have too much character and standing in the community to be spending their time in challenging bets in the streets upon their own election. Unless we much mistake the signs of the times, the people will send the whole crew of gamblers and bargainers in the people's votes, who control our State government, to private life together.

The State Treasurer, before he entered upon the duties of his office, took a solemn oath to maintain the laws. See how he has kept his oath? Chapter 30, section 6, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New Hampshire, provides as follows:—

"Sec. 6. If any person shall make or accept any bet or wager of money, goods or property of any kind whatever, upon any election for any public officer, or upon the event or result of such election, or upon any of the proceedings thereof, or if any person shall receive any money, goods or other thing, the same having been won upon any such bet or wager, he shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the amount of the money or value of the goods or property so received, bet or wagered, to the use of the person who first sues therefor."



## Who will stand by his Country?

This is the prominent issue involved in the present election. The war with Mexico is an event which determines a man's principles; it separates the democracy from federalism, and draws the line distinctly between the friends of the country and its enemies—between PATRIOTISM and TREASON.—The same lines were distinctly drawn in 1812, when democracy was found battling for the country against the gigantic power of Great Britain, and when federalism WAS ARRAYED ON THE SIDE OF OUR COUNTRY'S ENEMIES! The federal party then did every thing it could do to aid the British, by discouraging enlistments, withholding loans, pronouncing the war "unnecessary and unjust, and awful," voting in congress against raising men and money to carry on the war, and finally getting up the Hartford Convention, the object of which was to detach the New England States from the Union, and establish a New England government, under the protection and patronage of Great Britain. SUCH WAS FEDERALISM IN 1812-14. Since then, the federal party has changed its name many times: but no sooner does the calamities of war overtake our country, than federalism at once discovers itself in all its original colours! and the present opposition to the democratic party, PROVES ITSELF TO BE THE IDENTICAL FEDERAL PARTY OF 1812! Look at them now! Sympathizing with Ampudia and his robber bands! pleading their cause—raising quibbles about boundaries—ridiculing Mexican aggressions! justifying Mexican murders of our citizens!!! palliating Mexican robberies!!! overlooking or rejoicing at Mexican barbarities!!! but shedding tears when they heard of the splendid victories on the Rio Grande, and at Monterey. The cold blooded murder of Col. Cross—the fate of the gallant and accomplished RINGGOLD, and of the talented and patriotic HAMAN, touches no chord of sympathy in their breasts. The "poor Mexicans" engross all their sympathies. THAT PARTY IS ARRAYED ON THE SIDE OF THE MEXICANS, precisely as it was found arrayed on the side of Great Britain during the last war with that nation.

Who, then, will go for the country, and WHO GOES FOR MEXICO? This question is to be answered at the ballot box. Every vote thrown for the democratic ticket, is a vote to sustain the rights and honor of the country—whilst every vote thrown for the federal party, whether disguised as "independent," or "liberty party," (for it is ALL FEDERALISM ALIKE,) IS A VOTE FOR THE MEXICANS. Send the federal candidates to congress, and THEY WILL VOTE AGAINST OUR GALLANT ARMY; they will vote against raising men to defend the flag of the country—and, in their power, they will so embarrass the administration as to prolong the war, and finally compel it to disgrace the country by submitting to an ignominious peace, before our just rights shall have been acknowledged by Mexico—before indemnity shall have been made for past aggressions and insults, and security guaranteed for the future. It is, therefore, the duty of every honest man, who loves his country, to sustain the democratic cause—FOR THAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE COUNTRY; and, especially, let every YOUNG MAN who would avoid the disgrace which attaches to those who opposed the country during the last war, see to it, THAT HE GOES FOR THE COUNTRY NOW—for the men who are traitors to their country in war, will never be trusted in time of peace. A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH in this State at the election, is a MEXICAN DEFEAT, scarcely less fatal to the hopes of the "ROBBERS NATION," than the defeat at Monterey. Santa Anna tells his people to "hold on" until the federal party can turn out Mr. Polk, and then they can have just such a peace as they may demand; that they will not only be excused from making any restitution for the past, but that they may go on and rob and murder our people as much as they please for the future! "Hold on," says he, "until our federal allies, in the United States, can put down Polk and our enemies there, and then we will have it all our own way." COME UP TO THE BALLOT BOX THEN, you that love your country, and by beating the Mexican allies here, let Santa Anna understand that New Hampshire at least, will stand by the government, until our wrongs are redressed—until we have acquired "INDEPENDENCY FOR THE PAST, AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE."

### MAINE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY!

We are at length enabled to say that the Democrats of Maine are sure of ruling the State the coming year. On the 8th inst. two more Democratic representatives were chosen, viz: A. Jenkins, for Berwick and North Berwick, and F. Low, for Clinton and Sebasticook. There are still three vacancies, the number of members elect being 143, and the House when full consisting of 151 members.

These elections, according to the computation of the Age, increase the number of Democratic members to 76, a number sufficient to constitute a majority of one in a full House, and consequently to ensure the election of the Democratic candidates to fill the vacancies in the other branches of the government.—Pat.

## Another Federal Bugbear Humbug.

Each of the four Mexican federal papers printed on the Statesman press, are parading in figures, the cost to each town of prosecuting the Mexican war! They start off with an abominable falsehood in regard to the amount—and follow that up with another abominable falsehood, that the amount is to be collected of the people in DIRECT TAXES!—The federal party have always been in favor of high taxes and extravagant expenditures IN TIME OF PEACE—but when the country is forced into a war to maintain its rights and its honor, then they cry out against taxes. Gen. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION wiped off a national debt of SEVENTY MILLIONS, all of which was collected from the revenue arising from importations and the sale of the public lands—and the country remained free from debt until the federal hard cider party came into power.—That administration left a national debt of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—the country all the time enjoying peace—but we have not seen in any of the federal papers what proportion of that seventeen millions Bow, and Epson, and Concord, will have to pay. But when the country is engaged in a righteous war, the cost is praed to alarm the people. The FEDERAL TRAITORS do all they can to prolong the war, by telling the Mexicans they are right, and to "hold on"—giving "aid and comfort" in every way they can, and then turn round and talk about the cost! They have made the welkin ring with "ruin, ruin!" ever since the democratic party in congress reduced the tariff. The people were "ruined" then, because their taxes were reduced! now they are to be "ruined" by having too much taxes to pay. It is hard to suit a TRAITOR any way—and the people of this State will pay as little regard to the statements of the Mexican forgers, on this occasion, as they have heretofore been wont to do on previous occasions. The same weapons are always at hand when an election is about to take place—AND THAT PARTY ARE ALWAYS FOUND ON THE SIDE OF THE ENEMY, WHEN THE COUNTRY IS ENGAGED IN WAR!

### "Whig Dinner at Hook's."

Hook used to keep a little cellar somewhere in "Smoky Hollow." Every body knows that it was kept on purely temperance principles, otherwise the whig party, certainly, would not have patronized it. Their morality and decency would have forbidden them to send men into a "rum hole" to board election day. In 1839, the whigs of Concord undertook to carry the election upon purely "temperance principles," and so they put the direction of the expenditure of their funds into the hands of Deacon Asa McFarland, and the Deacon issued his tickets in this form:

#### WHIG DINNER

AT HOOK'S.

A. MCFARLAND.

These tickets were distributed gratuitously to such of the whig voters as were beyond suspicion in regard to temperance, and they were sent to Hook's under the care of a person whose business it was to see that they were all kept sufficiently sober to come back and vote the federal ticket. By thus going exclusively upon "temperance principles," the federalists carried the election by a large majority. We have one of these tickets in our possession, in Deacon McFarland's OWN HAND-WRITING, and we have seen a receipt, for 17 dollars 67 cents, signed by Hook, for refreshments furnished the "whig party" on that occasion. Now after this, who can doubt the exclusive claim of the federal party to all the temperance, as well as all the religion.

### "Ho! every one."

This passage of scripture should not be interpreted literally in its application to the present crisis—for the "hoeing" season, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not at hand—but metaphorically. The political field has become weedy. The root of old federalism, having been "dug about" and "watered," has sprouted anew, and its branches shoot up to the sky—and under its shade the seeds of abolitionism and independent democracy, have ripened into rank treason. THESE MUST ALL BE HOED UP, root and branch, that democracy may again blossom as the rose, and bring forth the genuine fruits of equality and good government. "The harvest is plenty," and the laborers are plenty, too—but some of them, we fear, have become lax, and are leaving it to others to hoe the field whilst they remain in idleness. This will not do. "Hoe, every one." Let every democrat put his hand to the hoe-handle—"and not look back" until the field is completely cleaned of its present noxious growth. Every man who can work, must work, in his own sphere. Therefore we say, "once more to the hoe-handle, dear friends."

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—The importance of one vote has been fully illustrated by many important political events. Let no democrat be unmindful of the fact, that the most important elections have been decided by one vote, and may be so decided again. Let every democrat be at home, and go to the polls on the day of the election, and do his utmost to induce his democratic neighbors to be there with him.—Cous Democrat.

## Still they come!

We are constantly hearing of tremendous accessions to the democratic party, from almost every section of the State. But now and then one has the boldness to come out in the papers and announce the fact. Every honest democrat, who was deceived into the support of federalism, under the guise of "independent democracy," will be found reunited with the democracy at this election. Our correspondent informs us that Mr. WILLIAM T. BEEDE, the signer of the following renunciation of federalism, "is an independent good farmer, and a pure temperance man."

Hebron, Feb. 15th, 1847.

To the Editor of the Rough and Ready—

Dear Sir—I want to say to the people through your valuable little paper, how I have been deceived by voting the abolition ticket. I did not once think that I was helping elect Gen. Colby, Governor, when I carried a ticket for Col. Berry. I am a democrat, "died in in the wool," and if I live till next March meeting, I shall carry the ticket headed JARED W. WILLIAMS, for Governor, and no mistake. And I would invite all my democratic brethren who have been deceived as I have, to do likewise.

Yours Respectfully,  
WILLIAM T. BEEDE.

From Hill's Patriot.

The reputation of the pseudo independent democracy, by its late followers and adherents, is every day gaining ground and extending itself in every quarter of the State. The honest and upright portion of the late Hale party (we use the term late, as the open and unblushing coalition of the self-styled "independents" with the old war federalists, has completely destroyed their identity as a party,) deceived and betrayed by their leaders, are deserting by hundreds and thousands, and returning to the long cherished principles and measures of democracy.

The letter below, to which is appended the renunciation of a prominent "independent" in the town of Wentworth, we received from a well known and long tried democrat of Grafton county. The renunciation rebukes, in severe and merited terms, the measures of the leaders of the allies, and castigates these base traitors to their principles, in a masterly manner.—

Wentworth, Feb. 15, 1847.

Messrs. I. Hill & Sons.—Enclosed is a letter which I send you for publication, of the most active and influential independent democrat who came off from us last March. He is an intelligent and industrious farmer, of respectable family and unimpeachable character. None of us doubted his sincerity last year when he left us, because he has never manifested any ambition for office, and his return to his brethren when he saw his new, and as he thought, purer party merge in federalism, shows him to be of that numerous class of honest democrats who were deluded into the belief that they were ushering in a new day and establishing the era of a reformed but still democratic administration. We have others among us of the same stamp, who resent the superficial fraud of which they were made the dupes, and who will visit with condign punishment at the coming election, those corrupt panders for office who dared to trifle with their credulity. Things never promised better than now in Grafton county. Set us down for a gain of at least five hundred.

Yours respectfully,

Wentworth, Feb. 15, 1847.

Mr. Editor—It was my misfortune, last March, to vote the misnamed "Independent Democratic" ticket. I did this, relying upon the assertions of John P. Hale, whom I heard speak, and of his organ, to which I was a subscriber, that he stood upon the democratic platform in all things, except on the single question of the annexation of Texas—that for this incidental difference, he had been arbitrarily turned out of the party, by the intrigues of a few prominent democrats, and that he appealed from the decision of this tribunal to the sovereign people to protect him from this unauthorized assumption of power, and to secure our political liberties from the dictation of usurping demagogues. Believing him honest and abused, my democratic brethren, and myself with them, supported him in sufficient numbers, to hold such a balance of power as, if properly exercised, would have effected an organization free from the abuses we wished to rectify.

But what did Mr. Hale do to restore the Jeffersonian school of democracy? Hale did this: he sold our votes last March to the whig party, in barter for a senatorship for himself! By supporting every whig measure of the last session, he left the democrats whom he had deluded, wholly unrepresented in the legislature. He turned traitor to us, to whom it now appears he appealed, to protect him from the consequences of having been traitor to others. After urging upon us the importance of destroying all cliques, and of reposing government in the hands of popular majorities, he gave up the legislature, by bargain, to the control of a minority thereby violating the fundamental principles of democracy, known even to a plain farmer like me, that the legislature is the representative of the popular will as expressed through its majorities. Hale held out to me, in common with others, the allurements of a purer democracy to procure our votes, and without our consent turned the influence of those votes, after they were cast and could not be recalled, to promote the most odious forms of federalism—thereby selling us and our votes, to get office for himself, into a worse bondage than that over which he has shed so many crocodile tears. How much this reminds me of a certain fellow in old times, who rose up early and stood by the way of the gate, and put forth his hand and took the people and kissed them, and said "O, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause, might come unto me and I would do him justice." And afterwards, this same fair, round, smooth, oily, ruddy-faced Israelite proved himself a villain.

The moral force of Hale's first movement is gone, and he now stalks the State with the thirty pieces of silver jingling in his pocket, a bribed, branded and despised man—jaded, wearied and worn down, with an invention unequal to his emergencies. The federalists whip him from town to town, in the forlorn hope of extorting the balance due them for the senatorship they have paid him.

I worked last season in Massachusetts, and there heard the rabid federalists of that State, praising Hale and his democracy in one breath, and in the next uttering their old fashioned tory doctrines, which I hate as the poison of asps, till I saw that they and Hale were two Sodom apples on a single stem. And when the legislature met last June, I saw the ashes of those factions mingle into one.

Having done all I could for "Independent Democracy" last year, openly and publicly, in the sincere conviction that I was in the way of duty, I esteem it my duty to myself, to my friends and to the democracy, in this manner to repudiate the only undemocratic vote of my life, and to announce my purpose of supporting JARED W. WILLIAMS and the other democratic nominees at the ensuing election.

CALVIN W. CLIFFORD.

Below we present to our readers, a renunciation of "independent democracy" from the town of Candia. The letter from an old and uniform democrat of that town, covering this document, says—"we have some six or eight more 'of the same sort' who say 'they do not wish to let the public know that they have been thus duped by federalists.'"

To the Editors of Hill's N. H. Patriot:—

The undersigned subscribed for the Independent Democrat sometime in October last, with the expectation that it was a representation of democratic principles; but I find upon reading it that it is an advocate of federal measures, opposed to our government in time of war, and opposed to all the true principles of our republican form of government. I therefore renounce their principles as anti-democratic and entirely unworthy of my support.

JONA. C. FRENCH.

We also give the statement of Mr. French by which the public will perceive that he was "taken in" by one of Fogg's lying valets:

To the Editor of the Independent Democrat:—

Your agent misrepresented to me the character of your paper, when I subscribed for it. I was told that it was a democratic paper. On reading it I find it opposed to the principles which I espoused early in life, and ever mean to maintain; therefore I request you to discontinue it, and in the mean time, instruct your agent in the principles of truth and honesty.

P. S.—To this agent of yours you must look for your pay. JONA. C. FRENCH.

Candia, Feb. 5, 1847.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Mr Editor—The game now playing by the allies, in reference to the next election, is worthy of some notice. It is a game full of peril, for while it may create a prospect of success, it is sure in the end to produce a harvest of overwhelming disaster. The grand error of the allies is, in endeavoring to impress upon the public mind the idea that they alone are the friends of the slave, while the democracy are strongly attached to the institution of slavery. No one finds any fault with the whigs and abolitionists for giving to the slavery question a conspicuous place in their contracted creed, providing they would use a particle of honesty. But when, in order to promote their own aggrandizement, they pledge themselves to sustain the wildest and maddest project of wickedness and fanaticism, it becomes a matter of grave importance. For instance, within the last year, we have seen the federalists turn a complete somersault, and enter into a compact with the abolitionists, thus placing themselves under the strongest obligations to carry out their mad schemes.

But one short year since they were the loudest in their denunciations of the liberty party, and their present executive was among the foremost in their denunciations, but by unblushing deception, and hypocrisy, they have succeeded in coaxing the abolitionists into a bargain for the purpose of carrying the election in their favor. It is this compact with the triangular combinations of disunionists, independents, &c., with which those who have been so villainously deceived, have to do. And it is this unrighteous combination which is to seal the doom of whiggery in New Hampshire, for the present at least. True, the reader may ask, how much farther have the whigs gone in this amalgamation than their party did in handing with anti-rentism in New York, and abolitionism in Maine, within the last year.—Very little. But do not all these amalgamations point clearly and indisputably to a period not far distant, when all the elements which have been heretofore so discordant, will be found in one common mass against the solid and unchangeable principles of democracy; and we must not be surprised in the approaching election to see the foe to the confederacy, the foe to the constitution, the enemies to all social and political rights, banded with whiggery in a common effort against the democratic candidates. We feel confident that this coalition of the allies will defeat the very object they have in view, and that thousands who have been deluded, will shrink from any further communion with such a desperate combination. We have no doubt that the fatality that has ever attended upon coalitions of this sort, will attend upon this. But as our opponents claim to be so zealous in their views and ends, and profess to have a holy reverence for the rights of all and the peace of society—it may be well to show how much these professions are worth when opposed by the ambitious designs of unscrupulous leaders. These leaders have shown how little they care for all their promises when power is to be gained, and how, in order to secure office they are willing to combine with the worst factions that ever wickedness or fanaticism have given birth to. Will the masses sanction by their votes these reckless and deceitful pedagogues.

KEARSARGE.

Wilton Flat, Jan. 27, 1847.



## "Grand Whig Rally."

The Mexican party held a meeting at the Town Hall in this town last Tuesday evening, which was pretty well attended—there being probably one-half as many present as attended the democratic meeting at the same place the week previous. Col. Browns presided—selected we suppose, because he is the handsomest man belonging to the whig party—and to do him credit, we must say he presided with both dignity and propriety. JOEL EASTMAN, Esq., of Conway, the federal nominee for Congress in the 2nd District, addressed the meeting for nearly two hours. His speech struck us as rather dull and prosy; and not calculated to produce much effect upon the audience. It was the old story over again—a repetition of the argument of Giddings, with a sample of Jack Hale's "chains, stripes and groans," thrown in by way of flourish. He expressed his veneration for the constitution, and then attacked it bitterly on the ground that three-fifths of the slave population was represented in Congress. He did not tell his audience that if these slaves were free, *five-fifths*, or ALL of them, would be represented in Congress, giving the South about *fourteen* more representatives than they now have, and increasing this much "the influence of the South" which he so much deprecated. He besought the people to cast aside party drill, and (he did not say so, but plainly intimated,) vote for him for congressman. On the whole, if this meeting was a fair sample of whig argument, and whig enthusiasm, throughout the district, we do not think Mr. Eastman stands a great chance of being elected in a district which last year gave eight hundred majority against his party, and which we think, will this year be increased to sixteen or seventeen hundred.

## More of the Corporation Fraud.

Notwithstanding the Statesman and other federal papers affirm so stoutly that the allies did not take from the legislature all control over corporations, yet every circumstance goes to prove that they did so. JOEL EASTMAN, Esq., in his speech last Tuesday evening, reaffirmed, substantially, the sentiment of Kingsbury's speech. He utterly repudiated the sentiment of leaving it to the legislature to alter, amend or repeal charters, whenever it might deem the public good should require it. He said the charter was a "contract" to which the legislature was a party—and he scouted the idea that one party should have power to alter or amend a contract, without the consent of the other; that no prudent man would invest his money under such circumstances, &c.

MR. BREWSTER, a federal member of the legislature, from Portsmouth, and editor of the Portsmouth Journal, writing from Concord under date of June 24, 1846, says:

"Mr. SWASEY attempted an amendment giving the right to the legislature to repeal charters for any cause it may assign—even without having been violated. THIS WAS VOTED DOWN, 132 to 120. Two or three whigs went for the amendment."

What will the people think of a party which can thus trifle with their most sacred rights, and then turn round and deny their own acts? Which can thus attempt to practice a BASE CHEAT upon them, by attaching an *unmeaning* clause to charters, that it may seem to a superficial observer, that some power over charters is left with the people, WHEN ALL POWER IS, IN FACT, TAKEN FROM THEM?

For the "Rough and Ready."

Hampstead, Feb. 15, 1847.

Mr. Editor—The Rough and Ready has done, and is still doing, a great work in our town and vicinity. It is a perfect "thorn in the flesh" to the "allies," and whigs, in this section, and it will, in our opinion, accomplish the end for which it was designed.

Last year, you are well aware, a whig misrepresentation as in the legislature; but we are not to be defeated again—the democracy are now awakened; we have taken a bold stand—we have planted our batteries upon equal rights, and with TRUTH and JUSTICE for our aim, though the day may be dark in some respects, and showers of hate may descend upon us, we are determined to "fight the good fight" manfully; and when the sun of democracy shall have arisen, and the fog disappears, we may be seen returning from the field victorious, and the allies flying before us like dust before the wind.

Hampstead will elect a democratic representative this year, and give a handsome majority for Jared W. Williams.

From the N. H. Patriot.

## Immense and Enthusiastic Gatherings of the People—the Democracy Aroused.

During the last week, the Democracy of this section of the State held a number of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that have been held in the State since 1840. No effort was made in any case to get out a large meeting, and in some cases the notice was short and limited. But the people are aroused to a sense of the dangers which hover over them, and are looking to the pure and honest Democracy of the State for deliverance. They see the reckless, unprincipled and abandoned character of the "allies"; they see the nature, character and tendency of the monopoly and partial legislation of the last session; they see the alarming tendency of their principles and conduct upon national questions—their openly avowed disunion sentiments, their bold and reckless hostility to their own country, their zealous efforts to give "aid and comfort" to the common enemy, their open union with those who declare that the path to the attainment of their objects "LIES OVER THE RUINS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN UNION." They see in all this, alarming danger to the Constitution and the Union; and a sense of common danger impels them to meet in council to consider the situation of the country and to devise means to defeat the reckless and mercenary schemes of the unprincipled "allies." In such times and under such circumstances, people need no additional or external incentives to action. Accordingly we have seen them assemble, at our meetings of last week, almost without notice and as if by one common impulse, to consult for the public good and common safety.

The first of these meetings was held in this town, on Monday evening, an imperfect account of which we gave last week. It was indeed a glorious gathering of the people, who came together from the impulse of patriotism and duty, to give their council and countenance to their country in time of war, and to encourage and cheer on the servants of the people, civil and military, who are devoting their best energies to defend the soil, protect the rights, and vindicate the honor of our beloved country.—The influence, the beneficial results of that meeting, will be seen and felt all over the State at the coming election. The patriotic example set by Gen. Low, will be followed by hundreds in other parts of the State, whose love for their country and deep-seated regard for our invaluable institutions, prompt them to spurn the fellowship of the *Traitor party* who are giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and to "go for the party that goes for the country."

Next to this came the Barnstead meeting, the proceedings of which will be found on the first page. This was held on Tuesday afternoon. More than *seven hundred* men there assembled to listen to the eloquent and patriotic addresses of Hon. F. Pierce and Gen. C. H. Peaslee. Such a meeting, composed mainly of the inhabitants of that one town, so large, enthusiastic, spirited and satisfactory, has seldom been held in this State. And its influence will be seen on the 9th of March, in the shape of *three hundred majority* for WILLIAMS, DEMOCRACY and PATRIOTISM. We make this draft upon old Barnstead, and she will honor it.

On Wednesday afternoon, the people of Alton assembled at the Bay Meeting House, to the number of over *five hundred*, to hear excellent speeches from the same gentlemen. JONATHAN P. HILL, Esq., presided, assisted by other officers. It was a most delightful meeting; the addresses were eloquent, able, conclusive; the people were highly pleased, and the effect of the meeting decidedly and eminently good. This will be shown on the 9th of March, by the election of two Democratic representatives in place of the two "Independents" who misrepresented the people of that town last year. Nothing less will answer for the true Democracy of Alton. *Stick a pin there.*

On Thursday afternoon, an immense meeting assembled at Epom. We are told by a number who were there, that there were at least *eight hundred* people present. Every part of the meeting house was filled to overflowing. Deacon EPHRAIM LOCKE presided, assisted by Jonathan Cilley, Robert Knox, James Martin, Levi Haines, and Francis Locke, Esquires, as Vice Presidents, and Gen. B. L. Locke and Robert Knox, Jr., were Secretaries. This great gathering of the people was addressed first by John H. George, Esq., then by Mr. W. C. Prescott, and finally by Hon. F. Pierce. We are told that these addresses were all *first rate*, eminently creditable to their authors and highly satisfactory to the numerous audience. That of Mr. Pierce, we are told by one who has heard him often, surpassed in power and eloquence any address he ever heard him make. The effect of this most enthusiastic and most satisfactory meeting will be great.—Such a meeting never was held in that section before. We are assured that the Democracy of Epom will do more than their part towards redeeming the State from the misrule of faction and treason—they will elect a Democratic representative in place of the "Independent" who was chosen last year, and will largely increase their vote for Williams and Democracy. *Put down Epom for that.*

On Friday afternoon, the Democracy of the south part of Loudon held a meeting. It was large for the place, and the best spirit prevailed. The veteran Mr. Seavy, a revolutionary pensioner, presided, assisted by other officers. The meeting was addressed by Hon. F. Pierce and Gen. C. H. Peaslee, in speeches which gave great satisfaction to the audience. The effect of this meeting will be decidedly beneficial, and with other causes, will enable the Democracy of Loudon to elect a Democratic representative in place of the federalist who was chosen last year. We cannot take less than that from Loudon.

On Saturday afternoon, our friends in old Canterbury held a meeting, and such a meeting was never held there before. We are told that at least *seven hundred* people assembled. JOSEPH CLOUGH, Esq., presided. Col. N. B. Baker first addressed them for about a half an hour, and was followed by Col. Pierce. After he had spoken fifteen or twenty minutes, Mrs. Abby Kelly, or Foster, rose up and interrupted him. He very readily gave way and let her discharge her cargo of hard words, when she resumed her seat and he resumed his speech. There were a number of interruptions on the part of a few of the "allies" present, but every one of them sorely repented his rashness and impudence; for they were literally overwhelmed by facts and arguments. These interruptions did not injure the effect or interest of the meeting in the least; for every question was promptly and satisfactorily answered, and every position and objection met and refuted, to the complete satisfaction of the audience. The meeting passed off admirably; it was composed mainly of intelligent and zealous Democrats, who left the meeting highly pleased with the addresses and fully determined to spare no efforts to place honest men in power in our own State, and to stand by their country when assailed, as now, by foes without and traitors within.

Such are the proceedings of one week, on the part of the Democracy of this section of the State; and we doubt whether a series of so large, spirited and satisfactory meetings, in the same number of towns, was ever held in the State in one week.—Probably not less than *FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE* attended these meetings—all imbued with the true spirit of Democracy, all actuated by a sincere desire to redeem the State from federal rule, all governed by an abiding and deep-seated attachment to their country and its institutions, and all resolved to do all in their power to preserve those institutions, and to promote the honor and welfare of their own State by restoring honest men to power in place of the reckless and abandoned crew who now control the government of our State. We have given but a faint picture of the spirit, energy, zeal and enthusiasm which pervaded these great gatherings, and which everywhere prevail among the Democracy of this section of the State. But faint as it is, it will give our friends abroad some idea of the state of feeling among the Democracy in the heart of the State. THAT HEART IS SOUND; and if other parts of the State do as well, a glorious triumph will crown their efforts. And such, we have full confidence, will be the result. With zeal, vigilance and effort, the Democracy can secure a glorious triumph to the cause of truth and Patriotism; and they will do it.

From the N. H. Patriot.

## CONTEMPLATED FRAUD!—THE DESPERATE ALLIES ARE PIPE LAYING!—LOOK OUT FOR FOREIGN VOTERS!!!

The stupendous federal scheme of fraud, which was practised so successfully in 1840, is now being put in requisition in this State by the desperate gamblers who have control of the government. THEY ARE ENGAGING MEN IN BOSTON AND LOWELL, to COME INTO THIS STATE AND VOTE! Read the following letters, which have been put into our hands by those to whom they were addressed. Both of them are from men well known to us—men of character, standing and responsibility, upon whose statements the utmost reliance may be placed. There is no doubt but the "allies" are preparing to carry into operation a scheme of fraud and pipe-laying equalled only by the infamous "Glenworth Frauds." They are corrupt and desperate enough for any vile and damnable scheme which they may think calculated to effect their object and aid their sinking cause.—

Lowell, Feb. 11, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—

I have just been informed that one or more Whigs, (or allies) from New Hampshire, are, or have recently been, here making arrangements to GET VOTERS TO CARRY THE NEXT ELECTION in your State. I understand they have secured OVER TWO HUNDRED in and about Boston, and about the same number in Lowell. Their great object is to secure the REPRESENTATIVES with these voters, for which purpose they are to be divided off into the NEARLY BALANCED TOWNS. The man who gave me this information was supposed to be a whig. His situation is such he does not wish to be exposed. The facts you may rely upon, for I know him well. You can therefore govern yourselves accordingly.

Yours, &c.

Lowell, Feb. 12, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—

I am informed from good authority this morning, that there is a delegation in this city from your State, drumming up recruits for your Election in aid of the Whig Party. The project was developed by one of these persons calling on a Democrat whom he supposed to be a Whig, and giving a detail of the mode of operation, which was to raise two hundred voters in Boston, and two hundred in Lowell, and go into the towns where the parties are nearly balanced, in order to give the Whigs a majority, so

they can elect Anti-Democratic Representatives to secure the House.

Yours, Very Respectfully.

This is the plan; now let the Democracy be on their guard—forewarned, let them be fore-armed. Knowing the danger that awaits them, let them be prepared both to meet and defeat the base scheme of fraud and corruption which the "allies" are concocting. We warn the Democracy of the nearly balanced towns to be on their guard, and to defeat this base fraud. We appeal to the Democracy of Auburn, Atkinson, Chester, Deerfield, Chesterfield, East Kingston, Greenland, Hampstead, Londonderry, Newton, Durham, Farmington, Middleton, Brookline, Hollis, Mont Vernon, Acworth, Jaffrey, Plainfield, Alexandria, Bridgewater, Campton, Grotton, Plymouth, Rumney, Columbia, Northumberland—all of which were nearly balanced last March. It is in these towns, and some few others, that these frauds will be attempted. It is here that the hundreds of foreign voters, whom the reckless "allies" are hiring to come into this State to VOTE DOWN THE PEOPLE, will be placed. LET THE DEMOCRACY, therefore, WATCH WELL THE CHECK LISTS. Let them beware of the FRAUDS which the desperate office-holders are preparing, to cheat the people of their rights and to secure their own continuance in office. These fellows have just as much money from Boston as they ask for these purposes, and they are using it thus to hire the "drunken rowdies"—the scum and filth of Boston and Lowell, to vote down the people of New Hampshire. LET THIS STUPENDOUS FRAUD BE DEFEATED, AND THE STATE WILL BE REDEEMED!

## Where is the \$11,000!!

The allies last June passed a resolution to receive the land money from the General Government, which they said amounted to about \$11,000.—The federal papers crowed lustily when they announced the fact that the treasurer had received the money. Now we want to know where it has gone to?

A law was passed according to the journals of the legislature "to increase the Literary Fund," it was understood that this land money was by that act divided among the towns. But there is no such law among the published acts of the Legislature!—Where is it? Is it another blunder of the allies? Or has the bill been suppressed—smuggled—thrown away, for the purpose of allowing the Secretary and Treasurer to use the money in carrying on their electioneering campaign? Where is this boasted land money? Where is the law dividing it among the towns? There seems to be some occasion for an explanation of this matter.

If the money is being spent or has been spent, in sustaining the "Independent Democrat" that may account for the freedom with which those lying papers are being distributed through the State, *gratuito*. The bare interest of the money for a year would be a very clever left, in addition to the other perquisites of these "independent" officers; but, if the bill is gone, which made the disposition of the money, where has it gone to? That's the question.—The towns which were promised this money will be desirous of knowing all about it. Where has the bill gone to? Who destroyed it and for what purpose? Or is it tucked away among the *editorials* of the "Independent Democrat" in the Secretary's office, where the "clique" do congregate on the Sabbath to cook up matter for the week? Any one of the "clique" may explain. WHERE IS THE BILL?—Belknap Gazette.

We have intended to refer to this matter, but concluded to wait and see if the Secretary would give any answer to the above. But since he is silent, and will give no explanation, we propose to call the attention of our readers to this matter.—And where is the "Act increasing the Literary Fund" which, the Journals say, passed both Houses? By that act, the "Land money" was applied to the "Literary Fund," not divided among the towns; the "allies" refused to do that. And what has become of that law? Who has suppressed it? Was it ever signed by the Governor? What has the Secretary done with it? This matter should be explained; and if the bill has gone with the bill altering the courts, the Forum resolution, the fourth section of the Militia bill, and the other last things of the session, it should be made known. One thing is certain—the Journals show that the bill passed both branches of the Legislature, but it is not published among the Laws of the session.

When will be found the end of the bungling proceedings and wretched blunders of the "allies"?—Every week brings to light some new blunder, some new instance of bungling, or some new specimen of gross negligence or fraud, in the "allies" and their officers, either of which would disgrace any administration that ever existed in this country.—N. H. Patriot.

TREMENDOUS MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—The democrats held a tremendous meeting at Manchester on Wednesday evening last. It was estimated that two thousand persons attended. Two hundred went down from Concord. Hon. RICHARD H. AYER, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE and Gen. JOSEPH LOW. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm which every where animates the democracy.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Deerfield, Feb. 13, 1847.

Friend Osgood—Wishing to contribute my mite to the good cause of democracy, I would just say that Deerfield will go right this year. From what information I can get, numbers that got deceived last year will go right this. One man in particular, says if he carries any other ticket than a republican one, he hopes his right arm will drop from his shoulder. As near as we can ascertain, we shall have from 25 to 30 majority—sufficient to elect two good staunch republicans. The whigs and their allies have been numbering their forces and find *thirteen* voters lacking. The Rough and Ready cuts it way through like a two edged sword, and makes the allies as mad as a stab hoe. I was a young man in the days of John Adams' reign of terror, and I then took my stand in the republican ranks, from which I shall never deviate, come weal or woe.

From an old republican

THAT NEVER DODGES.